At San Francisco, the news of efforts being made by the Eastern press, clergy, etc., to induce the President te veto the anti-Chinese bill created much unessiness and called forth from the press a strong and unanimous protest. On all sides, publicly and privately, expresion was given to the general sentiment that the veto of the bill would be nothing less than a calamity to California and the Pacific Coast. Party distinctions were disregarded in the earnes desire that Congress might not be negatived by the course of the Executive. The Connecticut House unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that the proposed law restricting Chinese immigration is in fla-grant violation of the sacred and honorable treaty, and wholly inconsistent with the principles and traditions of our republic, and with the broad principles of human freedom, and it is the earnest hope that its ovisions may never disgrace our national

enger Train Wrecked and Broken to A horrible accident occurred at Mulberry Creek Bridge, thirteen miles north Selma, Alabama, the other merning. An unusual freshet had swept under the bridge, which is fifty feet high, and undermined it. When a passenger train passed upon it in the morning, the locomotive had got hardly across when the engineer heard a terrific soise and looked around to see the bridge go down with the entire train, mashing it nto fragments. On looking below, the passengers, all of whom were crippled and adly bruised, were endeavoring to escape from the debris, when it is reported the train George Evans, of Selma, was taken out

General Superintendent M. Stanton, who was fatally wounded, dragged himself our of the water to the bank of the stream and sank down unconscious.

Conductor White was fatally injured. All

the passengers were severely bruised. The entire train is a wreck, the baggage and second-class cars were broken to pieces.

Fort Wayne Troubles.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gasette gives an account of one day's " horrors" in Fort Wayne, Ind. Frederick Scharer committed suicide by hanging himself in a gar ret with a chain. He was a German, aged forty-five, and leaves a large family. The sulcide was caused by insanity, ascribed to

loss of work and severe epileptic fits.
Young Coonran, aged fifteen, was found hanging in his father's barn, in Preble Township. The cause of his hanging is not

Startling revelations concerning two orgotten murders are printed in the Inlianapolis Sentinel, being the confessions of prospitute named Mary Durrer. The mur ders sopken of are those of Isaac Newland and Lizzie Early, both committed in the winter of 1876-77. She asserts that she was present at both of them : that Lizzie Early as killed by Walter Dunham and Perry Tracy, and that Newland was killed by Tracy, John Garmeyer, and another man named Nat. Given. Garmeyer is dead, and Tracy and Dunham are now serving out a James O'Brien. Mary Durrer's confessions are very startling, and give all the details of the horrible crimes to which they refer.

Zolu War. The Third Battalion of the Sixth Rifles left Colchester, England, a few mornings since, for the Cape of Good Hope. The streets were decorated with flags, evergreens and mottoes. The corporation presented an address to the troops, wherein the hope was expressed that they would recover the colors of the Twenty-fourth Regiment. Colonel Pemberton replied. The troops marched to the railway station accompanied by four regimental bands. The chartered steamers Dublin Castle, from London, with the Third Battation of the Sixtleth Regiment, and Pretoria, from Southampton, with the Ninety-first Highlanders, sailed the following day. Several other ships were getting ready for troops. Advices from Cape Town January 29, via Madeira, are as follows: Cononel Woods' column was attacked January 24 by four

Several attacks on Pearson's column and other columns have been repulsed, but the gravity of the situation has not been exaggerated. The enemy are concentrating toward Ekowe, where Pearson is intrenched. A grand attack is daily expected. Colonel Woods is falling back to over Utrecht.

thousand Zulus. The enemy were dispersed

with but trifling loss to Colonel Woods'

Family Tracedy in Tennesse A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette from Morristown, Tenn., says: The little country town of Sneadville, Hancock County, near Morristown, has witnessed a tragedy that exhibits a curious phase of justice. About eight miles from the village there rived a few weeks ago a family of well to do farmers called the Eppersons. The family consisted of the father, mother, four sons, and two daughters. The father was a influence of drink. At such times he was dangerous, surly, and unmanageable. There had been some talk about the relations of the man and his wife, but it was generally believed that there was nothing serious between them.

A short time since, Epperson came home one day under the influence of liquor, and a few moments they came to blows, and he was beating her very severely. At this juncture Joe, one of the sons, ran in, and seeing the state of things, went to the protection of his mother. He was a deformed man, having been born with only one arm. As he interfered in the fight the father turned from his wife and attacked Joe savagely, declaring he would kall him. Being hard pressed, Joe whipped out a knife and commenced cutting his father. In a few minutes the old man fell to the floor. In the meantime his elder brother had entered the room, and seeing Joe engaged in a deadly conflict with his father, determined to take his father's part. He, therefore, drew his pistel and leveled it at his brother. Before he could fire his mother ran between Joe and the pistol, and received the ball in her breast. The son fired again, and this time struck his sister in the knee; and once again, this time giving a boy brother a flesh wound.

The fracas was stopped here by the condi-

the execution says that at half-past eleven o'clock the prisoner was placed upon the trap and the black cap was drawn over his ad. He manifested great firmness here. No cry escaped him, and he was observed to place his feet firmly upon the floor of the scaffold, and to bend his head downward as if trying to make out on what sort of a ground he was standing. His legs were tied with a rope and his hands were fastened behind him. The rope was placed around his neck, and, at a sign from the Sheriff, the

cord was cut. The body went down like a flash. There was a dull, terrible thud. The rope had broken. A cry of horror went up from the crowd. The ring through which the rope ranswas too small, and the told me. We have been acquainted for rope too long, it being probably four feet. several years. The cord broke exactly in the ring. When the criminal fell his neck was broken. He lay upon the ground perfectly limp. The curious crowd drew around him, and were driven back by the police. The almost lifeess body was carried up the steps of the caffold and allowed to drop upon the floor while the rope was being adjusted. In the sening the rope which was drawn around his neck. He lay there probably five minutes literally choking to death, before it oc-

curred to any one. Efforts were made to loosen it, but it had cut into the flesh so ightly that a knife had to be used for the purpose, and even then it was some time efore the rope could be cut and the man given relief, if he were not already dead. He had every appearance of a corpse when he was dragged upon the trap again. On his white shirt bosom was a batch of blood which spurted out from his mouth His horrible appearance struck terror into

the hearts of the spectators. At 11:54 he was swung off again, and this time there was no mistake. He was so imp, however, that no drop was possible. At 11:55 his pulse beat six. One minute after he was dead. The outrage upon Frances Otte was avenged by the law.

The body was allowed to swing until nine ninutes after twelve o'clock. . The body was placed in a covered wagon belonging to the Hospital Medical College and taken to that place, as the ravisher, just before dying, had given his body to Dr. Frank Wilson, one of the Faculty, for galvanizing and dis-

Potter Committee Examination. The Potter Committee met again at Washigton on the 17th, and pursued its investi-

John F. Coyle was examined at length. He said he went to Florida during the elecion of 1876, upon a request made to him by Colonel Pelton. Edvard Cooper gave me my instructions, and also the cipher key. He was to send his dispatches to Henry Havemeyer. The instructions were to go to Florida and aid the Democrats there in obtaining all evidence, with a request to secure a truthful count, to defray any exuses requisite for that purpose, and to aid them in any way he cou'd. He was authorized to employ money, limited in amount by his own judgment and discretion, and authorized the expenditure of pretty nearly 10,000, obtained through drafts on Cooper. Number 23 of cipher meant Ed'd Cooper (vide dispatches). "I have drawn on 23 for so and so." Witness had destroyed his key. The dispatch stating "Supply \$7,000 to credit of Woolley and Coyle" was a mistake, as he and Woolley never had any transactions t gether that required money. The Tribune published another dispatch, in avail." This had never been sent by him.

which he was made to say, "Only cash will Mr. Reed-State details of \$200,000 proposition made you. A. It was made me by Alexander, the gentleman to whom Hewitt introduced me before I left. Washington. He said to me the Returning Board could be that we could break it up and prevent any life sentence in prison for the killing of bought for \$200,000, but I had received a consummation of it." have no communication with the gentleman to whom I had been introduced in the National Committee room, so I paid no attention to him.

Q. Do you know if Governor Tilden knew Q. Do you know if Governor Tilden knew anything of these dispatches? A. Well, my knowledge of Governor Tilden and of affairs of the canvass would make me positive he did not. Woo'ley once asked me if I had authority to draw any money. I told him I had for legitimate purposes. Woolley then inquired if I felt authorized to draw a considerable sum. I think he mentioned to make, or authorize you to make, a disconsiderable sum. I think he mentioned to make, or authorize you to make, a disconsiderable sum. I think he mentioned to make, or authorize you to make, a disconsiderable sum. I think he mentioned to make, or authorize you to make, a disconsiderable sum. I think he mentioned to the other side." A. Yes, that is I wanted him to bring the canaly does not exceed thirty callons. \$50,000, "Under some circumstances !

might be authorized to draw so much." I told him. Thomas C. Dunn, now residing in Bos on, and in November, 1876, one of th South Carolina Returning Board, testified: I asked to be summoned because, on reading the testimony given by Smith M. Weed. before the sub-Committee in New York, I the trade. saw my name was mentioned by him as be- Q. Subse ing one, at least, of the Returning Board who made negotiations with Hardy Solo mon for the sale of the vote of that Board and I decided to be called here that I might so far as I am concerned, and in vindication or the Board, assert that that is not true.

Q. State any conversation that you had on he subject of the Returning Board vote? A. Solomon came to me during the session of did he? A. Notexactly representing Wells, the Board. He said he was requested to see but probably as acting as kind of got etween, the members of the Returning Board and ascertain whether it was possible to enter into any negotiations by which the vote of that Beard could be so shaped as to give the Electoral vote of South Carolina, or a portion of it, to the Tilden Electors. He said he had been requested to undertake the business because there was great danger of bloodshed and anarchy in that State unless a peaceable so ution of the question could be arrived at; that the gentleman who spoke to him desired to have negotiations with the Returning Board, but could select no more suitable person than himself, begood man, but was occasionally under the all the members of the Board and its precause he had personal acquaintance with vious affiliations with the Republican party. I told Solomon it was utterly useless for him to talk of any negotiations with the Returning Board on such a point; that returns of their votes without any dispute whatever (without entering into any of the disputed

or canvassed returns) showed clearly the election of the Hayes Electors, and at once began to quarrel with his wife. In that the Returning Board of South Carolina would unquestionably do their duty in declaring their election if permitted. We had further conversations on the subject. Solomon seemed unwilling to go back to those for whom he spoke with such a decided negative at the start. He talked still further, and undertook to reason probabilities and to give reasons why it was better to accede to what appeared to be the determination of th Democratic party there to take the State. Q. What arguments did he use? A. The he had been told by Democratic leaders could put four thousand men into Columbia

arguments that he used, at least one of the pointed Chief of that bureau. He had there they had the Democratic strength of the State in arms and organized; that they in a few hours' notice, and that they meant | etc. He very emphatically denied that any to take the State peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must. The strongest impression left on my mind in respect of words used, is that it was better to use gold than steel, and that was the reason why he came

many as the Supreme Court should order us to certify. O. The \$100,600 offer had no temptation

ryou? A. Well, sir, I don't care to vaunt Q. I simply repeat my question. It had no temptation for you? A. Not under those

engaging in this little scheme to corrupt your virtue, what was your opinion of him or would it have been altered by this pro position? A. I was not surprised at his making the proposition, because I was well acquainted with him.

Q. You knew what sort of a man he was excitement of the moment no one thought of | but you thought he did not know what kind of a man you were? A. Well, I think he had, perhaps, some hope that I would accept it when he first came to me, but I quenched that hope at the very first conver

> Q. The relations between you and Sole mon are still friendly, and the effort to cor rupt you has made no change? A. Not at all, as far as I am concerned. Gen. Barlow, of New York, told how he appened to go to Florids. He said he saw Dr. Cowgill after the Returning Board had

adjourned, and said to him that he, witness did not see how they could fairly give the State to Hayes Electors, and if he were in Cowgill's place, he should feel it his duty to give the vote to the Tilden Electors The witness said he held a thoroughly in dependent position, and could not be termed counsel for the Republican party, although he wrote for them opinions upon noints of law, and did other legal work for

Mr. Hiscock produced a long argumen on the Republican side which was written by the witness for delivery, before the Returning Board. The witness admitted that it was his handwriting, but denied any further recollection of it. He did not see any inconsistency in being counsel for both

E. L. Parris was recalled, and laid before the committee a number of cipher tele-grams, which he had deciphered since his last examination, to show Barlow's intimacy with the Democrats at Tallahassee. The Potter Committee, on February, 20, examined United States Marshal Wharton, of Louisiana.

Wharton said he was a Republican, and had been a supporter of the Packard Government. During the time the Returning Board of 1876 was sitting, he was in New Orleans, but he never attended any of their sessions. There was a great deal of scandal afloat at the time about public men, and he heard, among other things, that Wells was trying to make money out of his position. 'It is not my charge," said Wharton, in explanation; " the charge was that the Democrats had men down there with money, and they were making an offer to buy, and it was believed that if matters could be arranged, Governor Wells was ready to treat."

Wharton continued: "Maddox told me he was satisfied that Wells intended to sell out the result of the election to the Democrats: that he enjoyed a good deal of Gov. Wells confidence, and that Gov. Wells was inclined to make him the negotiator. He thought he had better encourage the confidence, he said, so that he would be in an attitude just shout the time it would culminate in an actual trade to post us (the Republicans), so

Yes; that is, I wanted him to bring the matter to a focus. I was afraid the matter might drift into other hands, and that the trade might be made, and we not know it. I wanted Maddox to go on, so that he might the act take effect the 1st of May, instead of the script of the act take effect the 1st of May, instead of the script of the sc

about Governor Wells, did you go to him Ho with Packard? A. Yes.

Q. What did he say then? A. He said he believed that if the State administration would give Governor Wells what was regarded as its biggest offer, Wells would be satisfied.

Q. Maddox claimed to represent Wells,

anything of this kind, as anybody. Q. Did he say Wells would be satisfied with \$20,000? A. I don't remember; very

possibly he did. A letter here was read from Jewett, former Secretary of the Republican Campaign Committee of Louisiana, to Senator Kellogg, in which he says that Louisiana politics must be run after his fashion, and that unless Righardson gets a position, and unless Pitkin is made Marshal, and his other friends taken care of in a manner entirely satisfactory to him, he (Kellogg) must take the consequences.

At the session of the Potter Committee on the 21st, Manager Whitney, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, said that within the last ninety days there had been some telegrams withdrawn from his office under an executive order, and were sent to New York. He had no idea what the motive for withdrawing them was. The telegrams were from Gibson, at New Orleans, Williams, correspondent of the New York Sua, in Washington.

United States Marshal Wharton, of New Orleans, said he had a conversation with Maddox during his stay in New Orleans, relative to a position in the Secret Service Division, in the event of Maddox being apnost prominent in my mind now, was that spoken to Maddox about his (Wharton's) coming to Washington. The witness was excoming to Washington. The witness was examined at length regarding the charge that a party he commanded that went to Ouchita amendment was debated at length, and sev-Parish, had murdered a number of negroes, eral amendments proposed were voted down; no action had been taken on adjournone was murdered by his party. On the ment, Pending discussion, Mr. Edmunds, by direction of the maj rity of the Commitcontrary, the men who did the killing were tee on the Judiciary, reported, with amend-driven out of the parish by him and his ment, the House bill for revising and contrary, the men who did the killing were

friends. stien the mother died, having been shot by her eldest son. Before dying, she begged that her alayer should not be prosecuted, and that was the reason why he came did not blame him for interfering for his father. The father died, also, having been skelled by his second son. It is said that be fore he died he also forgave his slayer, saying that the son was right to take the part of his mother. The effect of using money, if needed, to shot his mother. The effect of using money, if needed, to shot his mother. The effect of using money, if needed, to shot his mother. The effect of using money, if needed, to shot his mother. The effect of using money, if needed, to shot his mother. The effect of using money, if needed, to shot his mother. The effect of using money, if needed, to shot his mother. The effect of using money, if needed, to shot his mother. The effect of using money, if needed, to shot his mother. The effect of using money, if needed, to shot his mother. The effect of using money, if needed, to shot his mother. The effect of using money, if needed, to shot his mother. The effect of using money, if needed, to shot his mother. The effect of using money, if needed, to shot his mother. The effect of using money, if needed, to shot his mother. The effect of using money, if needed, to shot his mother. The effect of using money, if needed, to shot his mother. The effect of using money, if needed, to shot his mother. The effect of using money, if needed, to shot his mother of using money, if needed, to shot his mother. The effect of using money, if needed, to shot his mother of using money, if needed, to shot his mother. The effect of using money, if needed, to shot his mother of using money, if needed, to shot his mother. The effect of using money, if needed, to should be placed at the head of the Civil Represented his three was an agent of Thilden in Columbia, Smith Weed, for the mother of using money, if needed, to should be placed at the head of the Civil Represented his three was an agent of using money, if Gen. Butler read a letter from the witnes

February. A correspondent who witnessed party? Did Mr. Solomon say? A. Just as Returning Board, or that would lead him

cline to state whom."

Gen. Butler said he had suggested Chairmrn to have Jewett called, and then this letter was produced to prejudice his witness. Now, if there was any combination or conspiracy by which his witness was to be shot down, he wished to find it out. Here a witness came to the stand and quite incidentally, of course, had the letter in his pocket, and, after a little coyness, he produced it. Then Mr. Cox, already cocked and primed, says: "Mr. Kellogg is ready to have the letter produced." Now, he must know how this came about.

Mr. Butler pressed the witness to tell to whom he had shown the letter, but without

XLVth CONGRESS-Third Session. FEBRUARY 17 .- Senate-Mr. Windom pre made in the name of any one person, firm or corporation. Mr. Matthews proposed to impose a tax of ten cents per pound on tea, and two and a half cents on coffee, which tion directing the Committee and the control of the report a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to prohibit the payment of war claims, except of personal level to the Union. A motion to adsons loyal to the Union. A motion to ad-journ was made on the Democratic side, and the roll call consumed the remainder of the hour, and the resolution went over without action. A motion to suspend the rules was made by Mr. Sparks, for the purpose of passing a bill appropriating \$26,-852,200 for the payment of ar-852,200 for the payment of rears of pensions. On motion Mr. Rice, the bill was amended, Mr. Rice, the bill was amended, hy a vote of 178 yeas to 67 nays, to include special pensioners and pensions granted on account of soldiers who enlisted in the war, but who died from disabilities incurred af-ter the cessation of hostilities. Mr. Reagan moved to suspend the rules and pass the

River and Harbor Appropriation Bill. Agreed to—yeas, 173. Pending District of Columbia business, a recess was taken till evening, when the memorial services of Representative Schleicher were held. FEBRUARY 18 .- Senate-A motion by Mr. Morrill was agreed to, to reconsider the authorize an issue of certificates of depositin aid of refunding the public debt. Mr the Republicans), so up and prevent any Wi ness did not bearing interest at the rate of not less

know of any financial arrangement being made with Wells.

Q. Here is a letter dated New Orleans.
December 3, 1876, and published in the Chicago Inter-Ocean, did you write that?

A. I do not know. If I did it was in the

know the amount to be paid, that so much money was paid here, and so much there, and so on, and so be enabled to break up the trade.

Q. Subsequent to your talk with Maddox about Governor Wells, did you go to him

Q. Maddox claimed to represent Wells, did he? A. Notexactly representing Wells, but probably as acting as kind of got etween, and keeping us well posted.

Q. Gobetween? You mean Packard and Wells? A. Well I don't know; although we regarded Maddox as acting from the purest motives, and as a strong Republican, and as being as much interested in preventing anything of this kind, as anybody.

by federal officeholders. It would be a happy day for the President and the people when the power of the power of the Census Committee, favored the general features of the bill, but opposed giving the power of appointing Supervisors to the Governors of States. The bill was finally read by sections for amendment. The first amendment was that reported by the committee. ment was that reported by the committee transferring the power of appointing Super-visors from the Secretary of the Interior to visors from the Secretary of the Interior to the Governors. Mr. Carlisle moved to amend the amendment, so as to provide that, if any Governor shall fail to make nomination of Supervisors before the 1st of April, 1880, the Secretary of the Interior shall make such appointments. Agreed to. Mr. Conger said the amendments of the committee was to take away from national control and give to State control the appointment of enumerators merely for political purposes. He moved to amend so as to strike out the clause for the appointment of Supervisors by the Governors

jected—yeas, 104; nays, 111. After the presentation and rejection of other ameniments the committee rose.
FEBBUARY 19.—Senate—Mr. Cameron, of Wis., from the select committee to inquire as to how the clause in regard to the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas was omitted from the sundry civil appropriation bill last year, submitted a report. Ordered printed. The Post-office Appropriation Bill was taken up, and an amendment reported by the Senate Committee, increasing the appropriation for transportation by railroad from \$9,000,000 to \$9,500,000 was agreed to; also an amendment increasing the appropriation for postal clerks, route agents, local agents, and messengers from \$1,355,000 to \$2,770,000, was sengers from \$1,305,000 to \$2,770,000, was agreed to; also, an amendment providing that from and after July 1, the railway postal office clerks, route agents, local agents, and messengers shall be designated as postal clerks and divided into five classes, whose sal-

continuing the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, and for the distribu-

Returning Board, or that would lead him to entertain the idea that he (Wharton) wanted to buy him out. He was positive if the board did its duty, that Hayes and Packard would surely be elected. He was alarmed, however, lest they would not do their duty. The witness, in answer to the question of how the committee came to hear of the Internation Little with Internation that the committee came to hear of the Internation Inter the dust of the second to the took a recess, the evening session to be for memorial services in honor of the deceased members, Messrs. Welsh, of Nebraska, and

members, Messrs. Weisin, of Mebrashs, and Williams, of Michigan. Feneuany 21.—Senate—Mr. McPherson called up the Senste bill to amend certain provisions of the revised statutes relating

o the transportation of animals, and in ex-lanation thereof said the bill had a twofold bject-first, to prevent cruelty to animals, and second, to provide good, healthy meat for the people. The Senate bill proposed that animals should be allowed to rest seven hours after being unloaded from the cars, in-stead of five. It further provides that in case animals were fed and watered in cars, they animals were fed and watered in cars, they must be kept therein sixty consecutive hours. On motion of Mr. Davis, of Illinois, the bill was amended so as to provide that the animals shall not be kept in cars more than forty-five hours, instead of sixty, although they may be fed and watered en route. Mr. McPherson submitted an amendment authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint an secent at each of the follow. authorizing the Secretary of the Freazury to appoint an agent at each of the following places: Portland (Me.), Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, New Orleans and Galveston, such agent to inspect all live animals designed for exportation, and certify as to their healthy contains, and certify as to their healthy contains. to \$10,000,000; striking out of the House of the clause allowing officers a commutation of \$11 per room for quarters instead of \$10, and forbidding any commutation for servants' quarters. Pending a discussion of the section referring to the reorganization of the army, a resolution was called up in vants' quarters. Pending a discussion of the section referring to the reorganization of the army, a resolution was called up in memory of the late Gen. Alpheus Williams. Appropriate remarks were made and resolutions passed, and the Senate adjourned as a mark of respect to the deceased...... House—At the expiration of the morning hour a contest arose as to the order of business, Mr. Cox, of New York, pressing his Census Bill, Mr. Hale the Appropriation Bill, and Mr. Bright the private calendar. Messrs. Tucker and Wood antagonized all these propositions with motions to proceed to the consideration of business on the Speaker's table. The House finally went into Com-

mittee of the Whole on the private calendar. The pending bill was that for the relief of John T. Armstrong, of Virginia, on account of the wharf property occupied by the United States Army in Alexandria during the war. After some discussion, on mo-tion of Mr. White, the enacting clause was stricken out. The claim of Mr. A. H. Richards, of Virginia, for \$6,000, for supplies furnished the army during the war was treated in the same way; as also the claim of John Zumstein for \$10,000 for sup-plies furnished by him as satler after the battle of Shiloh; and the bills of Hiram Johnson and others, of Tennessee. The only oill agreed to by the committee was one for he relief of Gibbs & Co., of Charleston,

Chandler, of Michigan, was escorted to the Vice-President's desk and the outh of of-fice administered. The Army Appropriation Bill was taken up, the pending ques-tion being on a motion to strike out the section in regard to army reorganization. After some explanation the question was taken up on a motion to strike out all sections relating to army reorganization, his plan to reorganize the army, were very | tion being simply confined to regulating much disappointed at the overwhelming yote in the Senate to-day by which the Appropriation Bill was stripped of its reorganization feature. The Republicans also struck off the bill the clause

ELLSWORTH, KAN., July 13, 1878. prohibiting the use of soldiers on election day, except to repel an armed invasion of the United States. This is one of the pet Democratic clauses, and the conference committee, which will now take charge of the bill, will have hard work to agree..... House-Mr. Banning called up the Senate

resolution authorizing the Secretar Treasury to sell the Post-office ing was ing in Cincinnati, and it was passed without objection. Speaker Randall, by his vote, prevented Cincinnati, and without obje Randall voted in the negative, making the vote a tie, and then decided it lost. The Chinese question was again sprung and more feeling and excitement was to rectifiers' brands, another as to the time the law should go into effect, and the last being the amendment repealing the bank tax. The old currency question, which has been talked up and down for filteen years, been talked up and down for fifteen years, was fought over again with great vigor. It came up on the old bill to repeal the Resumption Law, which the House passed and the Senate vitally amended and sent back. Kelley declared resumption a failure; that business had not improved, and that the country was going to destruction because of the policy of Secretary Sherman in keeping gold tied up in the Treasury. The debate was animated and interesting. A vote was finally reached on a motion to law the whole matter on the motion to lay the whole matter on the table, which carried.

It is not alwaye raining, and life i not always a storm. The whole of famine, pestilence, and war taken into account, the result is a tendency to hap-

not be allowed to get drunk on these premises, unless accompanied by their parents.

In several parts of Pennsylvania crude oil is burned for heating purposes, as being cheaper than wood.

The Markets.

The Markets.

CINCINNATI.—Flour—Winter family is not easy to buy at \$4 15, and choice is held as high as \$4 50. Fancy is quoted at \$1 63.25 25, and patent at \$5 75.67. Spring is dull at \$3 50.64 25; extra, \$3 60.34; superfine, \$2 85.33 25; low grades, \$2 25 (32 60. Rye flour is quiet, offered at \$2 90.35 55 per barrel, the latter price for choice Northwestern Gran.—Wheat, prime to choice white is quoted at \$46.98c., and is scarce; prime to choice red sells readily at \$26.98c., and \$2c. freely offered for No. 2, with no sellers under \$9c.; amber is not much in demand, but will sell at \$16.94c. for prime to choice: choice mixed sold at \$9c. delivered, and three carloads prime white sold at \$6c. delivered, Corn, mixed shelled, \$3 334c.: No. 2 in elevator. \$4c.; ear. \$3.3633/2c. Rye, No. 2, 516.25c.; No. 3, 476.55c.; prime, 51c. Oats, 24627c. Barley, choice fall, \$1 95.61 68; No. 3, 60.850c. Hay, prime to choice timothy, \$3.69; prime to choice mixed, \$5 50.67 50. Mess pork, \$10.610 25. Lard, prime steam, \$4c.; prime kettle, 76.67%c. Cotton. 75/c6(11/2c.)

NEW YORK.—Flour—Superfine State and Western, \$3 80.68 65; common to good extra Western and State, \$3 70.88 90; good to choice Western and State, \$3 70.88 90; good to choice Western and State, \$3 70.88 90; common to choice \$1. Louis extra family, \$3 76.65; common to choice \$1. Louis extra family, \$3 76.65; common to choice \$1. Louis extra family, \$3 76.65; common to choice \$1. Louis extra family, \$3 76.65; common to choice \$1. Louis extra family, \$3 76.65; common to choice \$1. Louis extra family, \$3 76.65; common to choice \$1. Louis extra family, \$3 76.65; common to choice \$1. Louis extra family, \$3 76.65; common to choice \$1. Louis extra family, \$3 76.65; common to choice \$1. Louis extra family, \$3 76.65; common to choice \$1. Louis extra family, \$3 76.65; common to choice \$1. Louis extra family, \$3

STONE MARKETS.

lb. gross.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.—Beef Cattle—Sales made of best grades averaging 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., at \$5.25 @5.50 per 100 lbs.; good grades, averaging 1,300 lbs. at \$4.75@5; common to fair grades, averaging 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., at \$8.60@4 20; stockers, averaging 500 to 900 lbs., \$3.50@8 75; bulls, cows and stags, \$2.25@1. Hogs—Sales made of Yorkers at \$3.9 @4 10 per 100 lbs.; Philadelphia hogs at \$4.30@4 50; rough grades, \$3.25@5 50. Sheep—Extra, averaging 120 to 135 lbs., at \$5.66 10 per 100 lbs.; good sheep. averaging 100 to 110 lbs., at \$4.60@4 20; common to fair sheep, averaging 75 to 95 lbs., at \$5.40% 50.

1 480; common to fair sheep, averaging 75 to 95 lba., at \$\$ 40@3 50.

BUFFALO.—Begf Cattle—Sales made of choice shippers' steens at \$4 90@5 25 per 100 lba.; good shippers' steens at \$4 90@5 25 per 100 lba.; good shippers' steens \$4 40@4 75; medium shippers' steers, \$2 36.9 to make of fair to good western sheep at \$4 40@4 90 per 100 lbs.; choice to extra Western sheep, \$5@5 10; Western lambs, \$5 50. Hogs—Sales made of Yorkers at \$4@1 12% per 100 lbs., but mostly at \$1 10@4 12%; medium grades, \$4 10@4 23; pigs were lower at \$5 50@3 85. NEW YORK.—Deet Cattle—Sales made of decent to extra Hilmois steers at \$4@1 at 7@5%c. per lb.; fair to good/grades, \$4.9%c; very poor of down dropped to 7c. Dressed beef was dull at 7@5%c. per lb. for city shughtered, with part of a carlond of beef from Detroit at 426c. Sheep and Lambs—Sales made at 4%c6c. per lb, with 1 carlond of extra Ohio sheep, averaging 131 lbs., aa 56 lb per 100 lbs.

INDIANAPOLIS,—Union Stock Yards—Hogs—Choice heavy shippers' grades, \$3 25@3 85.

WOOL.—In Boston, combing and delaine fleeces are reported scarce, this and Wiscomsin fleeces, \$1635%c; jon combing and delaine fleeces, \$3635c; in coarse, and 40@42c. for choice; pulled, 23@49c.

The True Way to Invigorate.

The true way te invigorate a feeble system is to infuse activity into the operations of the stomach, that wondrous alembic in which the food is transmuted into the constituents of blood, the chief element of our vitality. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, because it accomplishes this end, is greatly to be preferred to many so called tonics, useful indeed as appetizers, but inoperative as aids to digestion and assimilation. This sterling cordial, while it invigorates the stomach, healthfully stimulates the liver, bowels and kidneys, insuring the escape through the regular channels of effete and through the regular channels of effete and u-cless matter thrown off by the system, which is thus purified as well as invigorated by it. Its tonic influence is soon made manifest by an increase of vital energy and a more active and regular discharge of every physical function, and it has the further effect of rendering the system unasailable by malarial epidemics.

WE are in receipt of Geo. P. Rowell & Co's, American Newspaper Directory, containing the latest statistics up to the close of 1878. In this handsome volume will be of 1878. In this nandsome volume will be found accurate lists of all the newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, the Territories, and the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, with a description of the leading towns and cities.

The book is absolutely indispensable for all
men who bave the habit of extensively admen who have the habit of extensively advertising their business—and what man is there who expects to build up a profitable business without the aid of the press? The labor in the compilation of such a volume must be immense; but bears the marks of almost absolute accuracy. The information it gives is obtained from the most trustworthy sources. To say that the Directory it gives is obtained from the most trast-worthy sources. To say that the Directory is without a superior in its line is to assert what everybody familiar with the facts knows; to say that it is without an equal for general merit is using language none too strong.—Commercial Advertiser Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1879.

The Crowning Discovery. taken up on a motion to strike out all sections relating to army reorganization, upon the ground that there was not time to consider them, and it was agreed to —yeas 45, nays 18. General Burnside and those who have assisted him in preparing

BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Buffalo, N. Y.: Gentlemen.-Allan's Anti-Fat reduced me seven pounds in one week. Yours respectfully,

THE American Newspaper Directory of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., is much more than a schedule for advertising agents. It is a very carefully prepared statement of all the newspapers and periodicals published on this continent, with a conscientious report of their circulation and thus of their standof their circulation and thus of their standing. It presents them also geographically and by their specialties. Compact and attractive in its typography, the volume deserves to be in the hands of all who have business with the press, and it has besides a permanent value as showing the condition and progress of this great estate.—Utica, N. Y., Morning Herald, Jan. 17, 1879.

CHILDREN DO NOT DIE of the croup to whom Dr. WM. HALL'S BAISAM FOR THE LUNGS is administered. Parents will do well to remember this fact and keep a medicine, which saved so many lives, in the house ready for an emergency. The Balsam overcome a tendency to consumption, strengthens weak and heals sore lungs, rem-edies painful and asthmatic breathing, ban-ishes noarseness and cures all bronchial ishes hoarseness and cures all bronchial and tracheal inflammation. If you have a cough, use it "early and often." All Drug-gists sell it.

MESSRS. GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., adver MESSRS. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., advertising agents, New York City, have just issued the January number of their American Newspaper Directory. It is a handsome book bound in cloth, library size, and contains an accurate list of all the newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and Dominion of Canada, together with a description of the towns and cities in which they are privated. Messrs Rowell in which they are printed. Messrs. Rowell & Co., are a reliable firm—reliable alike to the publisher and advertiser.—Dayton, O., Journal, Jan., 28, 1879.

WE acknowledge the receipt from the publishers, Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York, of their American Newspaper Directory for January, 1879; a convenient and truly valuable compendium of journalistic statistics.
The greatest possible care seems to have been taken to make the Directory correct, A POSTER in a Georgia bar-room says:

"Children under ten years of age will
not be allowed to get drunk on these
premi-es, unless accompanied by their
premi-es, unless accompanied by their ican, Jan. 23, 1879.

WE are in receipt of Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Directory for 1879, and must say that it is the best ever issued by Rowell; which is saying a good deal. It is on the same plan as the rate books issued by commercial agencies, and is most complete in every particular. Rowell & Co. are honest, straightforward and reliable, and we can commend their Directory for 1879 to every advastiser in the United States. to every advertiser in the United States.--The Daily Times, Leavenworth, Kansas Feb. 4, 1879.

THE painstaking editor of Rowell's American Newspaper Directory has issued a volume this year which bears evidence of his increased experience. While retaining the main features which make the book a most convenient one for an advertiser or newspaper publisher, the Directory, as now issued, is much less bulky than for-merly, while its information is adequate, and generally accurate.—N. Y. Evening Post, Feb. 7, 1879.

Rewell's Newspaper Directory. This publication, for 1879, has just been received, and is an improvement on any of the former and is an improvement on any of the tormer editions. It shows a vast amount of care and labor, and reflects infinite credit upon the enterprising firm by which it is compiled. The price of the book is \$5. It should be in the hands of every general advertiser.

—Hagerstown Mail, Hagerstown, Md., Jan. 1870 WE have received from the Advertising

Agency of Messrs. Geo. P. Bowell & Co., No. 10 Spruce-street, New York, a copy of their Newspaper Directory for January, 1879, a work of over 500 pages, which bears the stamp of neatness and accuracy. The book is valuable to business men and advertisers, The Pendulum, East Greenwich, R. I., Jan.

MESSES GEO P. ROWELL & CO.'s News MESSRS. GEO. F. KOWELL & CO.'S News-paper Directory for 1879 has just been re-ceived. The work is nicely printed, and substantially bound, and is of great value to those who need, in a business way, such information as it gives.—Middletown, N Y., Daily Press, Jan. 16, 1879.

minion of Canada and Newfoundland, to gether with a description of the towns an cities in which they are published. It contains the names of 9,225 newspapers, may azines and periodicals. New York State has the largest list of any State in the Union-1,134; Pennsylvania, 763; Ohio, 623; Iddiana, 393.—The Journal, Fishkill, N. Y Jan. 30, 1879.

AMONG American manufactures, few ha AMONG American mandiscures, lew any done our country as much credit as the Mi son & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, which hav been acknowledged best at all great world exhibitions for many years. See advertise

MESSRS. GEO. P. ROWELL, of the known advertising agency, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, have furnished us with a copy of their American Newspaper Directory. It is a highly useful work.—Columbia S. C., Phoenix, Jan. 25, 1879.

TESTED BY TIME.-For Throat Dises olds, and Coughs, "BROWN'S BRONCHIA TROCHES" have proved their efficacy by test of many years. 25 cents a box.

WE have received of Geo. P. Rowell of Co., their Newspaper Directory for the quarter, issued January. It is a neat wo ume and of great value.—S. Ashville, Ala., Jan. 29, 1879. WE have received the new volume of

Newspaper Directory from Messers. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York. It is a good thing.—Fountain & Journal, Mt. Vernon, Mo., Jan. 30, 1879. CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobs

CHEW The Celebrated "MATCHLESS" Wood Tag Ping THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY New York, Boston, and Chicago

Survival of the Fittest

PAMILY MEDICINE THAT HAS BRALE MILLIONS DURING 35 YEARS!

ARXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT BALM FOR EVERY WOUND O MAN AND BEAST!

THE OLDEST & BESTLINIMENT EVER MADE IN AMERICA. SALES LARGER THAN EVER.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment be been known for more than thirty fly years as the best of all Liniments, fe Man and Beast. Its sales to-day an larger han ever. It cures when all others fall, and penetrates glin, tenden and muscle, to the very bone. Bold everywhere.

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Invest 6c. for one Musical Record, or \$2 for a year OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. Ditson & Co., J. E. Ditson & Co., 711 & 843 B'dway, N. Y. 922 Chestnut-st., Phila Tine ---BEST Manufactory **BRATTLEBORO**, V

FOR FAMILY SOAP MAKING.

Directions accompanying each can for unlard, Soft, and Toilet Soap quickly.

IT IS FULL WEIGHT AND STRENGTH. The market is flooded with (so-called) Concentrated Lye, which is adulterated with salt and eals, and won't make soop. SAVE MONEY, AND BUY THE SAPONIFIER

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Everywhere recognized as the FINEST IN OVER 80.000 Made and in Use. New Designs con Best work and Lowest Prices. Send for a Catalogue. Tremont Street, opposite Waltham Street

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COD LIVER OIL

3300 Seed Out a Toron, St. Louis \$8 A DAY Profit Agents same 277 a month and expenses guarantee ARTISTS MATERIALS WAR Goods, KIDDER'S PASTILLES 提出 HEARING ! 7 A DAY to Agents canyand aide Visitor. Terms and dress P. O. VICKERY, A BBB'S. For 90 days I wit OPIUM

BLESSING YOUNG MEN LINES

25 dollars and upward can Brooklyn Company to

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PARIS EXPOSITION FLEXIBLE HIP CO CURED

DR. H. G. ROOT.

THE NEW YORK SUN. THE WEEKLY SUN is emphatically the p

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